

Chief, D/S

17 June 1957

Acting Chief, S/CM

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Revised Requirements for [REDACTED] on USSR Civil Defense

The following requirements supplement our memorandum of 4 June.

Background:

Modern warfare with aerial and nuclear weapons has increased and made more difficult the problem of civil defense from air attack. The Sovbloc in general has developed civil defense training and engaged in civil defense construction during the past several years. The future scope and direction of civil defense activity in the Soviet Bloc are therefore important as an indicator of Soviet intentions or apprehensions over the imminence of war and how its character will affect the vulnerability of the Bloc.

Requirements:

1. Information on the organization of civil defense at all levels (including relationship with defense, interior and air defense agencies).
2. Propaganda and information made available to the public on weapons effects, particularly with reference to nuclear, biologic and chemical weapons.
3. Training courses, including content, numbers trained, effectiveness of training, type of instructors, and training aids employed.
4. Tactical procedures in attack situations, including instructions to the population, use of shelter, evacuation, blackout and camouflage. After attack, the procedures recommended for all civil defense forces (Reconnaissance, rescue, fire-fighting, repair, communications, medical and others).
5. Description of all equipment used in connection with civil defense. (Vehicles, decontamination devices, earth-moving equipment, devices for radiation, gas, and BW agent detection, rescue equipment, special fire-fighting material and vehicles, gas masks, protective clothing, ambulance and auxiliary medical transport, warning devices, etc.)

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6. Information on all air raid shelter construction, their specifications, ventilation, furnishings, and items stored.
7. Civil defense supplies storage. The location, amounts and protection given to supplies for civil defense purposes. (Food, clothing, equipment, repair material, etc.)
8. The reduction of vulnerability may occur in areas not directly related to civil defense. These include: (1) Ring routes of rail, road and communications lines detouring major cities, (2) construction of more secure communications lines by placing long lines underground or using radio decimeter links, (3) dispersal of industry, (4) construction of "satellite" cities, (5) deep level subway construction, (6) the construction of underground factories, power plants and railway control points and (7) the decentralization of government and police control.
9. The medical resources of the nation represent civil defense information. This includes numbers of trained and auxiliary medical personnel, hospitals and bed statistics, state of medical potential in general, storage of medicines, blood and plasma, etc.
10. Many organizations are expected to have civil defense roles. General information and full information on the civil defense activities of these are desired: (1) police, (2) firemen and auxiliaries, (3) paramilitary forces (such as DMSAP), (4) Red Cross Societies, (5) Societies for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, (6) Mobilization organs and (7) Air Defense Forces.

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